

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

NO. 155.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
hereof occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
James Simpson has been a member of the bar which
he has known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons herefore referred to by him
in his opinion can be relied upon.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. feb29 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb29 w&t-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
ocet7 w&t-wf

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSIONS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.
mar29 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan3 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER FOURTH and FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Fayette, and Boone, and Boston, &c.,
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec3 t-w&w

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING conveniently located in Frankfort, ten-
dering his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity. feb1 sneed & rodman's.
febr29 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Offices on St. Clair
street and others from the bridge. dec11 w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to the trial of cases, and prompt attention given.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the section. Ben Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. apr7 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to. may19 if

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. may19 if

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUFSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in
the Franklin, Fayette, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.

Will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-
ments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
jan3 t-w

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. sep10 w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western Country.

NO FIT NO SALE.—II

oct6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartaries, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov27 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. P. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, en-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome Goods.

Tassels, Cornices,
Bands, Shades,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods, Clothings,
Gimp, Star Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
have on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bed, Comforts &c., our
stock being entirely new, and having been made
with the latest improvements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of
the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

au13 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
ocet7 w&t-wf

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

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Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.
mar29 w&t-wf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THOS. G. WATERS,
BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

FANCY GOODS, TOYS,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,

Second door East of Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

HEAD LINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.
sep29 w&t-wf

J. A. HENDERSON

COMMISSION HOUSE.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Glass,
Groceries, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-wf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

au29 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
the CLOUD HOTEL,
corner of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. BLEEDER
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.
au29 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Old Bank.

When you go to Louisville
stop there.

jan5 by

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing all Diseases, Gonorrhœa, Stri-
ppling, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities arising
from the sexual organs, and all diseases
of the heart and kidneys.

The remedies embrace three prescrip-
tions: A box of Pastels, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Electro Tonic Pills, all of which have
important effects to prevent and cure
many diseases.

They enlivens the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from
the system.

By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-

hood.

They cure all other diseases, and
are equally efficacious in curing all
diseases of the heart and kidneys.

They remove local weakness, causing the
organs to assume their natural and vigorous

position of the heart, Improve, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion
to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc.

For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found to be of great service.

The remedies embrace three prescrip-
tions: A box of Pastels, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Electro Tonic Pills, all of which have
important effects to prevent and cure
many diseases.

They enlivens the spirits, which are usually
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the system.

By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-

hood.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medical men in all parts of the country with
ample instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314
High Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M. daily.

Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.

aug16 w&t-wf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the Medical College of Ohio. The
Doctor practices the science of Medicine, and has
supervision, with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me in my absence, are referred to him
as a safe physician, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.

Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise
on Sexual Diseases; Price ten cents.

H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

febt w&t-wf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by
the fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cather-
ton, on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned
specifies informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he
can please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage.

AMBROTYPEs, MEALINEOTYPEs, PHOTO-
TOGRAPHs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
taste of all taken in the highest

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00
TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 3, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$8 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

THE COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.—During the first five months of 1861 there have been coined 12,248,037 pieces, in value \$31,123,206. The gold demand has been entirely for double eagles, 1,461,606, having been coined. The present interruption of foreign importations has caused a great influx of gold, to be coined for home use. Since the commencement of the Mint in 1793 there has not been as much value coined in any year (save in 1851) as during first five months in 1861. The smallest coinage was that of 1815, when only 69,860 pieces were struck, in value \$16,385 50. The greatest coinage in value, before 1861, was in 1851, when 24,985,716 pieces, including 147,672 half cents, and in value \$49,258,058 43 were struck. The largest number of pieces were coined in 1853, amounting to 69,770,961. The whole amount of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, up to June, 1860, is \$71,904,388 pieces, of a value of \$423,426,504 21. The coinage of the branch mints will add \$227,803,095 to this value. Very possibly much of this has been coined over two or three times, our specie having been sent to Europe and there melted and coined; then perhaps returned here in shape of sovereigns, to be reconverted into eagles.

The St. Louis Republican seems to be delighted with the fact that Gen. Hunter has been assigned to the military command in Kansas, for the reason that it will be the means of withdrawing Lane and Jennison's regiments from Missouri; and indulges the hope that it may ultimately result in driving them not only from the Federal army, but beyond the pale of civilization—as wherever they have gone their course has been marked by wrong, wanton outrage, robbery, and arson.

THE ECONOMIC IN HAVANA AND MASON AND SLIDELL.—It has been denied that the British Consul at Havana, in full uniform, called upon Mason and Slidell when they were in that city, and introduced them to the Captain-General of the island. The denial is false. The following from the record of the *San Jacinto*'s voyage settles the question. It is communicated to the Newport News by a correspondent who was on board that vessel:

"We learned from our Consul-General that the Confederate Commissioners were awaited upon by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Crawford, in full dress, and officially introduced by him to Captain General Serrano, of Cuba."

The officer who was lately gazetted as having resigned and carried with him several hundred dollars of the regimental fund, is Lieut. Col. Cromwell G. Rowell, of the 9th Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Cass.

The enemy is not the only destructive foe with which the soldier has to contend. An officer of the Ohio Eleventh, stationed in Western Virginia, states that "the regiment now has but two hundred and thirty-five men fit for duty out of a full regiment."

We have received no Eastern mail since Saturday.

OHIO TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says it is understood at headquarters that all complete regiments in the State will be uniformed, equipped, and armed, and, as soon as possible, hurried forward to Camp Dennison, where they will remain until they receive marching orders from Gen. Buell, and be assigned to some portion of Kentucky.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, in Philadelphia, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The loss is near forty thousand dollars.

CHARLES ANDERSON.—The Cincinnati Enquirer learns that Charles Anderson, Esq., who recently succeeded in escaping from Texas, while on his way North, has been captured by Ben McCullough's forces.

A hog, which netted 535 pounds, was slaughtered at Ashbrook's establishment in Covington, last Tuesday.

A volunteer who prides himself upon the domestic arts he has learned during camp life, writes home to advise the girls not to be in a hurry to marry, for the boys will be home in a short time, and they can get at good husbands that can cook, wash, and iron, and can do general house-work, or work in the garden, or run errands for their wives.

The Neutrality of Holland.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland, to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters of marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and, under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made to put to sea again as soon as possible.

A federal exchange says: "Since the blockade of the Potowmack by the rebel batteries, our ships have been compelled to hug the Maryland shore as closely as ever Edward IV hugged Jane Shore."

Strength of the Confederate Army—Supplies Manufactures, &c.

We extract the following items of interest from a lengthy communication in the New York Herald, from one of its correspondents who has been perambulating the South:

NASHVILLE.

The city of Nashville is at present the most important seat of manufactures in the Confederate States. Most of the shoes, harness, and cavalry equipments used in the rebel army are made here, the leather being procured principally from Chattanooga, where there is a large tannery owned by the Union Bank of Tennessee. I understand that many of those shoe factories were established by the rebel government. They are also erecting here a powder mill and an additional paper mill. The foundries, of which there are several, are casting cannon balls, and two of them are casting cannon, which are said to be much superior to those turned out at Memphis. The people here seem more determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war than the people at Richmond do. The most vigilant surveillance is kept over persons who are suspected of having any design to make their way northward, and no person is allowed to leave in that direction without first having his pass renewed. Hundreds of persons are kept here on that account, being unable to obtain the necessary papers. The only way to escape from here is by railroad to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and thence to the Union lines. Baggage is overhauled four or five times on the way. Spies are always surrounding you, and the slightest indiscretion exposes you to suspicion. If suspicion is directed against your pass, it is no security, and you are mercilessly sent back. But still one who is reasonably well acquainted in Tennessee, and who has the necessary coolness, intrepidity, and presence of mind, may make his way by private conveyance through the State. The charges for such conveyances, however, are exorbitant. I knew one lady who had to pay \$40 for being carried three stations eastward.

The delusive idea of an anti-war movement in the North is believed in here as religiously as the Turk believes in his destiny, and the people think that if they can only hold our army at bay long enough, the Northern people will get tired of the struggle, refuse further supplies to the government, and favor a recognition of Southern independence. The military ardor and enthusiasm of the people of Tennessee are unbounded. The whole adult male population that can be spared from industrial pursuits are in the field. These consist at least fifty regiments.

FORTIFICATIONS AND STEAMERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
The Union Convention at Hatteras, North Carolina.

Those who, with us, had fondly cherished the hope that the late Union Convention in North Carolina, at Hatteras, where forty-five counties were said to be represented, and which put a State government in operation, represented the sentiments of a considerable portion of the people of the State, and gave reason for believing that North Carolina was returning to her allegiance, will be surprised and taken aback by the following article. It is clipped from the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois. That print says:

That Convention at Hatteras.

"The Convention of 'forty-five counties,' at Hatteras Inlet, to establish a Provisional Government and bring the old State back to their allegiance, seems to have been a miserable farce, gotten up by the whipper-snapper Charles Henry Foster, who has been all summer dashing around Washington claiming an election to Congress in a district of North Carolina, where he had not set foot in six months, and where he never resided long enough to gain a residence. Provisional Governor Taylor, is none other than the Rev. M. N. Taylor, who came North some weeks since to raise funds for the Union refugees at Hatteras. He collected about \$6,000 in New York, and went back, and straightway we hear of a Convention, and are regaled with the full proceedings, as if it were an affair of the greatest importance, destined to work out great results. If the 'Convention' was ever held it was by these refugees; and if forty-five counties were represented, it was because the refugees chose to represent that many, while they might with as good grace have claimed to represent the whole State or the whole South. But we doubt if the Convention was held at all, except in the vivid imagination of this same Charles Henry Foster. The official dispatches of General Williams, of Michigan, (who is in command of the post,) make no allusion to any such event, which he would have mentioned had it occurred. Charles Henry Foster still claims an election to Congress from the First District, and this Provisional Governor has, it is said, ordered an election for the Second District. Of course the delegates of these 'forty-five counties' at Hatteras, will vote for the Congressman to be chosen, and he will show himself at Washington, in company with Foster, to bother the House during the winter with their baseless claims. If both are ignominiously booted out of the Capitol, two men will fail to have their deserts done them. This Charles Henry Foster is a parasite—we had almost written, a scamp. He is a chaf of about twenty-six years of age; born and reared in Maine; went to Washington several winters ago as a reporter; became a pro-slavery Democrat; was engaged for some months as reporter on the Norfolk Day Book; afterward edited for a while a Breckinridge Democratic paper in an obscure town of north-eastern North Carolina; and leaving the State on account of his debts, or his birth place, or for some other cause, last winter, he turned up in June as a Representative elect in the Albemarle District, where no election had ever been held, and was foisted into a most unseemly notoriety by the help of his old friends in the Washington electoral corps. Let Charles Henry Foster be branded as a general loafer and a sham. The Union cause of the South needs and others whose names I cannot now recall.

The fortifications that are being erected at Columbus, Ky., from which re-inforcements were sent the other day against the rebels that attacked the rebels at Belmont, on the opposite bank of the river, will surpass in extent and strength all others on the river. They are located on the high chalk bluffs above that part of the city called Kentucky City, which have been lately used as a fair ground, and are at an elevation of least eighty feet above the river.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

My estimate of the strength of the rebel army, derived from observation and from the data within my reach, gives them not less than 350,000 men, who are distributed as follows:

Virginia.....170,000
Tennessee and Kentucky.....100,000
Missouri.....50,000
Along the coast.....30,000

Total.....350,000

I cannot doubt that the rebels have more men in the field than the National Government has, and I think that the numerous disasters we have met with are attributable to our underrating the strength of our enemy. While there is no manifestation of military ardor at the North, the South is, as I said, one universal camp. War is on every tongue and the subject of every thought. Day and night you hear nothing but war shouts, exclamations over victories and imprecations against the "damned Yankees." No business except what is connected with war is attended to or thought of. The self-sacrifice which these people impose upon themselves are most extraordinary. They take the blankets and quilts from their beds, the horses from their stables, the cattle from their sheds, the provender from their barns, the sons from their hearts, and give all to the cause which they deem sacred. Universal madness seems to have gained possession of young and old; and the women, who should be conservative, are more ravid than their husbands, fathers, or brothers. Nothing but a series of successive triumphs on all points, on the part of the national forces, can restore them to reason.

The Neutrality of Holland.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland, to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters of marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and, under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made to put to sea again as soon as possible.

A federal exchange says: "Since the blockade of the Potowmack by the rebel batteries, our ships have been compelled to hug the Maryland shore as closely as ever Edward IV hugged Jane Shore."

The Levant Herald states that the new Sultan of Turkey is a rigid teetotaler, and does not even smoke and that he is a good farmer, angler, shot and pianist.

society, and contemptuous and brutal treatment, are the spur that are applied to men to force men to enlist.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

It cannot be concealed that there is great suffering among the rebel soldiers, and that immense proportions of them are constantly in hospital. The necessities of life are very scarce; the luxuries are not to be had for love or money. In the matter of shoes, blankets, and hats, there is a great deficiency, and one which no activity on their part can supply. As winter approaches, the complaints on this score multiply, and I think that if the coast were thoroughly blockaded, and all foreign and domestic supplies cut off, the rebels would have to yield from downright exhaustion. Large consignments in supplies, provisions, and mules are received through Missouri and Southwestern Kentucky. Nashville, Memphis, and Richmond possess immense stocks of flour and corn meal. The prices in Memphis, on the 20th of October,

Flour.....\$9 per barrel.
Pork.....30 cents per lb.
Butter.....30 cents per lb.
Coffee.....30 cents per lb.

Some goods have increased enormously in price—such, for instance, as gray woolen goods. Steel pens sell at \$5 per box, and soap, drugs, and paper command fabulous prices.

FOUNDRIES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The arms in general use among the rebel troops are old United States muskets, altered from flintlocks into percussion, and rifled. There is a factory of small firearms at Richmond, and one at Fayette, North Carolina. In the former they rifle the smooth bore and also rifle cannon. The Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, are said to turn out eight small and four large rifled cannon daily. There are also cannon foundries at Atlanta, Ga., the iron being procured from Dalton, near by; two on the Cumberland river, right in the midst of the iron country; two at Memphis and one at New Orleans. Powder is manufactured at Little Rock, Ark., where sulphur is found in large quantities. Gun carriages and forges are made at Nashville and at Atlanta.

Among the crack batteries in Virginia are the Washington Artillery of New Orleans (Walton's), Kempner's, and Eschelman's. Kempner received his education at an Austrian school for artillery.

Small arms are in great abundance, and bowieknives are among the favorite weapons of the rebels. In point of general equipment, the Southern army is far inferior to the Union troops.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

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Those who, with us, had fondly cherished the hope that the late Union Convention in North Carolina, at Hatteras, where forty-five counties were said to be represented, and which put a State government in operation, represented the sentiments of a considerable portion of the people of the State, and gave reason for believing that North Carolina was returning to her allegiance, will be surprised and taken aback by the following article. It is clipped from the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois. That print says:

That Convention at Hatteras.

"The Convention of 'forty-five counties,' at Hatteras Inlet, to establish a Provisional Government and bring the old State back to their allegiance, seems to have been a miserable farce, gotten up by the whipper-snapper Charles Henry Foster, who has been all summer dashing around Washington claiming an election to Congress in a district of North Carolina, where he had not set foot in six months, and where he never resided long enough to gain a residence. Provisional Governor Taylor, is none other than the Rev. M. N. Taylor, who came North some weeks since to raise funds for the Union refugees at Hatteras. He collected about \$6,000 in New York, and went back, and straightway we hear of a Convention, and are regaled with the full proceedings, as if it were an affair of the greatest importance, destined to work out great results. If the 'Convention' was ever held it was by these refugees; and if forty-five counties were represented, it was because the refugees chose to represent that many, while they might with as good grace have claimed to represent the whole State or the whole South. But we doubt if the Convention was held at all, except in the vivid imagination of this same Charles Henry Foster. The official dispatches of General Williams, of Michigan, (who is in command of the post,) make no allusion to any such event, which he would have mentioned had it occurred. Charles Henry Foster still claims an election to Congress from the First District, and this Provisional Governor has, it is said, ordered an election for the Second District. Of course the delegates of these 'forty-five counties' at Hatteras, will vote for the Congressman to be chosen, and he will show himself at Washington, in company with Foster, to bother the House during the winter with their baseless claims. If both are ignominiously booted out of the Capitol, two men will fail to have their deserts done them. This Charles Henry Foster is a parasite—we had almost written, a scamp. He is a chaf of about twenty-six years of age; born and reared in Maine; went to Washington several winters ago as a reporter; became a pro-slavery Democrat; was engaged for some months as reporter on the Norfolk Day Book; afterward edited for a while a Breckinridge Democratic paper in an obscure town of north-eastern North Carolina; and leaving the State on account of his debts, or his birth place, or for some other cause, last winter, he turned up in June as a Representative elect in the Albemarle District, where no election had ever been held, and was foisted into a most unseemly notoriety by the help of his old friends in the Washington electoral corps. Let Charles Henry Foster be branded as a general loafer and a sham. The Union cause of the South needs and others whose names I cannot now recall.

The fortifications that are being erected at Columbus, Ky., from which re-inforcements were sent the other day against the rebels that attacked the rebels at Belmont, on the opposite bank of the river, will surpass in extent and strength all others on the river. They are located on the high chalk bluffs above that part of the city called Kentucky City, which have been lately used as a fair ground, and are at an elevation of least eighty feet above the river.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

My estimate of the strength of the rebel army, derived from observation and from the data within my reach, gives them not less than 350,000 men, who are distributed as follows:

Virginia.....170,000
Tennessee and Kentucky.....100,000
Missouri.....50,000
Along the coast.....30,000

Total.....350,000

I cannot doubt that the rebels have more men in the field than the National Government has, and I think that the numerous disasters we have met with are attributable to our underrating the strength of our enemy. While there is no manifestation of military ardor at the North, the South is, as I said, one universal camp. War is on every tongue and the subject of every thought. Day and night you hear nothing but war shouts, exclamations over victories and imprecations against the "damned Yankees."

No business except what is connected with war is attended to or thought of. The self-sacrifice which these people impose upon themselves are most extraordinary. They take the blankets and quilts from their beds, the horses from their stables, the cattle from their sheds, the provender from their barns, the sons from their hearts, and give all to the cause which they deem sacred. Universal madness seems to have gained possession of young and old; and the women, who should be conservative, are more ravid than their husbands, fathers, or brothers. Nothing but a series of successive triumphs on all points, on the part of the national forces, can restore them to reason.

TARGET SHOOTING.—The Viller Home Guards, of Portland, in command of Captain N. Bosler, had a target shoot the other day. The Captain selected twenty-five members from the company, who fired five rounds each, at a target fifteen inches in diameter, at a distance of two hundred yards. When the target was taken down, it contained one hundred and twenty-six shots! Three center shots were made by S. Kafer, M. Einemmer, and Jacob Baker. The Captain and his command feel confident that if they should come in contact with the enemy they could pick off the rebels with the same precision.

Lou. Democrat.

HOME GUARDS.—"I have joined the Home Guards," said Mr. Ferguson. "What for?" said Mrs. Ferguson. "When so many of our soldiers are away, madam," said Mr. Ferguson, "our country needs some safeguard."

"Well," said Mrs. Ferguson, "you have certainly joined the safest guard I know of."

The Levant Herald states that the new Sultan of Turkey is a rigid teetotaler, and does not even smoke and that he is a good farmer, angler, shot and pianist.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 2d, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Episcopal Church, and then the Clerk read the journal of Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back a resolution fixing a day to elect a United States Senator, with the opinion that it should pass.

LEAVE.

Mr. GRIER—A bill for the benefit of school teachers who have volunteered as soldiers in the war, &c. Education.

COMMITTEES CHANGED.

Messrs. FIELD, McCLEURE, and W. T. ANTHONY, were placed on the Committee on Education.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL was placed on the Committees on Codes of Practice, Circuit Courts, and Federal Relations.

Mr. CHILES was added to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. READ was added to the Committee on Military affairs.

REPORTS.

Mr. McHENRY, of the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the benefit of John Schoolfield, of Bracken county. Passed.

Mr. GILLIS, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an act for the filling of vacancies of certain offices in Pendleton County. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, Clerk of the Bullitt county court. Passed.

An act to amend the 221 section of the Civil Code of Practice. Committee on Codes of Practice.

An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland. Passed.

Resolution in relation to the election of United States Senator, (in place of John C. Breckinridge). Passed.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the grounds that the office had not been formally resigned, and therefore, in contemplation of law, was yet filled until declared vacant; and further, that the acceptance of the published resignation of John C. Breckinridge would relieve him from the penalty of expulsion.

Mr. READ responded to the objections presented by Mr. M. P. MARSHALL, and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

The vote being taken on accepting the Senate resolution as a substitute for that of the House, reported back by the Judiciary Committee, resulted thus—years 12, nays 10.

And then the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. PRALL, of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a resolution in relation to the position of Kentucky in the existing war.

Mr. PRALL spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution before the Senate, and then the resolution was adopted—years 21, nays 1.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

PETITIONS.

Mr. R. C. ANDERSON presented the following petition:

PUBLIC MEETING.

In response to a call for a public meeting, published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d, and signed by those who voted for Hon. John J. Crittenden to the Congress of the United States, and for the Union candidate for the Legislature at the last election, for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the proposition of John Cochrane and Simon Cameron, for the emancipation and arming of the slaves of those at war with the United States, a large and respectable body of the citizens of Franklin county assembled at the court-house in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Upon motion, Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. L. Samuel appointed Secretary. The President at some length explained the object of the meeting, and was followed by an able and stirring address from Judge L. Hord, who submitted the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed, which having been read, were advocated in a forcible and eloquent speech by John Rodman, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Franklin county. The question being put as to the adoption of the resolutions, they were unanimously passed. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, have guaranteed to the citizens thereof the right to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance, and the free communication of thoughts and opinions is declared by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky to be one of the invaluable rights of man; and whereas, a portion of the citizens of Franklin county, being this day assembled together in the exercise of the rights thus secured to them, do declare,

1. That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the States, nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

2. That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a palpable violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the Government, and by every citizen thereof.

3. That the proposition recently announced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of every principle of humanity and Christianity, and in its results would add to the calamities of the present civil war the additional horrors of servile insurrection, murder, rapine, and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

4. That as friends to the Constitution and Government of the United States, as patriots, as philanthropists, and as Christians, we do hereby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such proposition, and do most earnestly implore and entreat every department of our Government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

5. That we hereby tender our thanks to the editors of the Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat, for the ability with which they have resisted this threatened violation of the Constitution, and the firmness with which they have denounced this inhuman proposition and its fanatical authors.

6. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the

United States, and that the Hon. John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States, and our representative, R. C. Anderson, be requested to lay the same before the Legislature of Kentucky at its approaching session, and a copy furnished to the newspapers of this city for publication.

B. S. SAYRE, Esq., being called upon, favored the Assembly with a few remarks, and then the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Chmn.

E. L. SAMUEL, Sec'y.

Which was appropriately referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of A. G. Day. Passed.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—Select Committee—A bill to amend the general election laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS, From the progress of the present rebellion in the so-called seceded States, it is indispensable to hereafter enforce loyalty to the Government of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I. That after the first day of May next, 1862, where any voter, at any general or State election, held for any office authorized by either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, or any law pursuant to either, shall be challenged, (by one or more persons, or any of the officers co-conducting said election,) for entertaining, writing, or expressing disloyal sentiments, he shall not be permitted to vote; nor shall the same be recorded until he shall take the following oath, to be administered by any one of the officers conducting the election, viz.: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, as he may prefer,) and without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, and faithfully observe all laws passed pursuant to each, so long as they remain in force—be faithful and true to each respectively—my first allegiance to the United States, and my subordinate allegiance to this State; and that since the first day of March, 1862, I have not borne arms or aided in the levying war against the United States or this State, enlisted or advised the enlistment of any person for service in the so-called Confederate States Army, nor furnished any goods or articles denominated "contraband of war," to the citizens or army, or any portion of the Confederate States army;" which shall duly noted in the poll-book.

2. And wherever any voter shall willfully and falsely take the foregoing prescribed oaths at any such election, he shall, on an indictment, and conviction therefor, be fined \$500, and stand committed until paid, or confined in the Penitentiary for one year, as the jury may determine of the modes of punishment.

3. No person shall hereafter act as an officer in conducting any of said elections, until he shall have first taken the same oath—the same to be noted, certified, and returned with the poll-books to the county clerk; and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$50 each, on an indictment therefor.

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively, as required of them by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, (and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them.) If it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500, (one half to the informer,) and to stand committed until paid; and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. HUSTON introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all officers or other persons having charge, or being in possession, of any maps or note-books of any surveys made in this State, and by authority thereof, are hereby authorized and directed to deliver any such maps and books aforesaid, to the Commanding General of the Department of Cumberland, or any properly authorized agent to receive the same, who shall receipt for the books and maps so received by him, as loan for the use of said Department, and shall redeliver the same when used.

And then the House adjourned.

Shall Privateersmen be Treated as Pirates?—The British Government to Assert Itself.

(From the London Herald.)

Having tacitly or openly acknowledged the maintenance of the Confederate cause by a victorious army in the field of the proportions numerically of a great European power, gives the character of a belligerent to the Confederate States, it will never do to sanction the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean. Up to that point there may be a joint representation of all the powers; but until the nationalities of the other privateer crews have been ascertained, this country will single handed in its representations or in its policy in the matter of the bringing to trial of British subjects, and probably hanging them for the commission of a crime which in the most formal manner we have pronounced imaginary.

There are no Frenchmen, or Spaniards, or Russians, among the Savanna's crew, although there is one native of Hamburg and one Chinaman, both unnaturalized. Still they were Frenchmen and others among the crews of the other privateers, and Lord Russell's information may be more full than our own. But that as it may, however, the Government must now do something to redeem the honor of the country, and let the world know that Lord Palmerston's *Civis Romanus sum* has some meaning.

For months past we have counseled a different policy to that which has been pursued. We have asked that the Federal Government should be dealt with in a friendly spirit, but with a firmness and purpose befitting the high position of this country and the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake. Forbearance, clemency, and truckling to the Federal Government have, however, been the guiding principles of our policy, and it has failed.

The country will now expect the Government to do its duty.

This is all there is in regard to the affair. No result is given.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

A letter has been received here from Geo. D. Prentiss, dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville Journal censuring the speech of Cameron, made at the dinner given by Forney in honor of Mr. Prentiss. The article was written no doubt under a misapprehension of Mr. Cameron's speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentiss. Secretary Cameron's opinions are identical with those expressed in the instructions to Generals Butler and Sherman, and will be reiterated in his report to the President.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy finds considerable difficulty in getting transportation of heavy guns from point to point.

The last official accounts of the whereabouts of the privateer Sumpter are from the Consul at Pernambuco. He was informed that she was near on shore, about 30 miles off Curacao.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 28th says: Congress yesterday passed a law admitting Missouri into the Southern Confederacy.

Congress refused to make an advance, or to purchase the produce of the planters.

The Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated \$75,000 for the purpose of raising 10,000 men for sixty days, to be sent to Columbus, which rebels propose to make the grand battle ground of the Mississippi Valley, where immense preparations are being made against an attack. Sixty day troops are also being raised at New Orleans for Columbus.

The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass this place this evening. It brought up Lieut. Col. Chappell, of Jeff. Thompson's staff, the object of whose visit is to proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., to escort Mrs. Jeff. to her husband at New Madrid. Chappell was informed by Gen. Grant that he would grant him no such privilege, and if he left the protection of the flag of true and came on board his (Grant's) boat, he must consider himself a prisoner of war until further orders could be received from Gen. Halleck. Chappell chose the last alternative, on Gen. Grant's boat, and now awaits the decision of Gen. Halleck in the matter. Chappell was a Camp Jackson prisoner and absconded on his parole.

Accounts at Columbus, up to 9 o'clock last night, state firing ceased at Pensacola on Sunday, and all was quiet there up to yesterday.

The State Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated \$75,000 for the purpose of raising 10,000 men for sixty days, to be sent to Columbus, which rebels propose to make the grand battle ground of the Mississippi Valley, where immense preparations are being made against an attack. Sixty day troops are also being raised at New Orleans for Columbus.

The Richmond Dispatch says an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg, dated Tuesday night, states that everything is quiet at Pensacola, that the Federal fleet keeps a safe distance from his guns, and that he is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight. The editor adds: "We have every confidence that Gen. Bragg will give Harry Brown and his ruffians more grape than they can comfortably digest."

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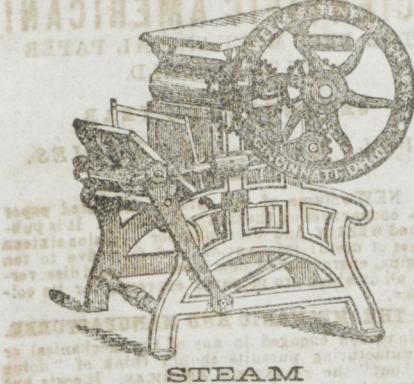
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JOB WORK!



STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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We call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Ministers, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, our services or facilities for printing CATALOGUES,

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DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Government of Canada, the United States and Great Britain;

and who can claim

What I claim is, in invention, the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printed form, so as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the laps or loss or the current of business transaction, so that the balance sheet of the account may be kept up to date, an impression then taken from the typewritten exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately reflecting all the accounts contained in the account, so as to make it a transcript which it may, but the particular mode of rendering a copy by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Appeal Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, a claim in the highest and full sense of the word, and the whole constituting all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelled by machinery. And in connection with these claims, I have also made up other them, I also claim all other means or appliances substantially the same as herein claimed, or intended to be claimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and projected as my rights, I have applied for a patent in the United States, and in Canada, and in Great Britain, and in Great Britain, and is now used in more than three hundred Newspaper Offices. Its immense value to banking and similar institutions will be shown in circulars which will be sent on application, also giving full information for information. "Days of Right," or "Dispatch Machines," will receive due attention, which is addressed either to Rev. Robert Dick, Buffalo, N. Y., or to his Agent and Attorney, John J. Haines, London, England.

"LEX," who in the Montreal Gazette of September 1899, pronounces it a great invention, and deserves a hearty thanks, are sincerely thanked, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims are so broad, so vague, so general, so indefinite, and so abstract, that they cannot be construed in any manner, neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly, neither explicitly nor symbolically; thus ground his claim cover, and nothing more, the abstract, the abstract, of this absurdity, and nothing else, is all he asks as his claim, rationally read, attests.

Sept 28 w&t-w

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR-

DIAL,

A great standard medicine of the present age, has acquired their great popularity only through trial. Unbound satisfaction is rendered to their trial cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIABRHOEA proceeding from the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERY BODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Caution: Beware of a spurious article called Hooftland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hooftland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. JACKSON & Co., Philadelphia. None genuine but ours, and the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lograne at Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

Jan 1st w&t-w

J. R. MIDDLETON,

S. BARKER & CO.,

317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAPPY and successful are those receiving daily the largest and best variety of fashion-able fall dress. Dr. Goods ever brought to this market, comprising in part of 200,000 yards new style print, at 6 1/4, 8, and 10c, per yard, bleached and unbleached Flannel, all kinds of new color jeans, Irish Linen, &c., &c. Also something particularly new in ladies' walking and traveling Dress Goods, plain and fancy Silks, and just received are new sets of French Perinettes, a large line of bryone and woolen Shawls, Mantles, &c.; also Cloths, Cashmeres, Satinets, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear; Cambric, Oil Cloths, Lace, and Damask Curtain Goods.

Goods freely shown and purchasers are requested to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

S. BARKER & CO., Sept 1st w&t-w

Patent for Hooping-Cough

Notice

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PAUDUCAL, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—We have used your respects ISIMITABLE Hair Restorative, and am satisfied, from an experience in other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

PAUDUCAL, KY., July 1.

MESSES. W. E. HAGAN, & CO., Troy, N. Y.:

Gents—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEMSTREETS' ISIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after a full examination of the premises now, and the public claiming by their Restorative, and must be considered conclusive as to the merits of the ISIMITABLE. An out of the large size, forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours,

W. A. BELL.

PAUDUCAL, KY., July 1.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN, & CO., Troy, N. Y.:

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